

Introductory Pāḷi Course

by

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Vandanā

Salutation to the Buddha

*Namo Tassa Bhagavato Arahato
Sammā Sambuddhassa*

Homage to the Blessed One, the Perfected
One, the Fully Enlightened One.

Lesson 9

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Revision

Pronouncing All 41 Letters

	Place of articulation 发音部位 (<i>ṭhāna</i>)	Letters
Vowels		a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, e, o
Consonants	Gutturals 喉音 (<i>kaṇṭhaja</i>)	k, kh, g, gh, ṅ
	Palatals 口盖音 (<i>tāluja</i>)	c, ch, j, jh, ñ
	Cerebrals 反舌音 (<i>muddhaja</i>)	ṭ, ṭh, ḍ, ḍh, ṇ
	Dentals 齿音 (<i>dantaja</i>)	t, th, d, dh, n
	Labials 唇音 (<i>oṭṭhaja</i>)	p, ph, b, bh, m,
	Miscellaneous 杂项	y, r, l, v, s, h, ḷ, ṃ

Revision: What have we learnt so far?

1. Declension of Masculine, *Akārānta* Nouns

阳性名词的曲用

Paṭhamā (Nominative – Subject)

Pāḷi Stem: *nara* (man)

Case	Singular	Plural
<i>Paṭhamā</i> (Nom. – Subject)	<i>nara</i> + <i>o</i> = <i>nar^o</i>	<i>nara</i> + <i>ā</i> = <i>nar^ā</i>

Example:

Naro *sayati.*

Paṭ, Ek *K, Ek*

the man | sleeps

The man sleeps.

Dutiyā (Accusative – Object)

Pāḷi Stem: *nara* (man)

Case	Singular	Plural
<i>Dutiyā</i> (Acc. – Subject)	<i>nara</i> + <i>aṃ</i> = <i>nar</i> <i>aṃ</i>	<i>nara</i> + <i>e</i> = <i>nar</i> <i>e</i>

Example:

Bhūpālo *naraṃ* *passati*.

Paṭ, Ek *Dut, Ek* *K, Ek*
the king | a/the man | sees

The king sees a/the man .

Tatiyā (Ablative of Agent – by, with, through)

Pāḷi Stem: *nara* (man)

Case	Singular	Plural
<i>Tatiyā</i> (Ins. [Ablative of Agent] – by, with, through)	<i>nara</i> + <i>ena</i> = <i>narena</i>	<i>nara</i> + <i>ebhi</i> = <i>nareebhi</i> <i>nara</i> + <i>ehi</i> = <i>nareehi</i>

Example:

Bhūpālo *na**re**na* *gāmaṃ* *gacchati*.

Paṭ, Ek

Tat, Ek

Dut, Ek

K, Ek

the king | with man | a/the village | goes

The king goes to a/the village with the man .

Karaṇa (Ablative of Instrument – by, with, through)

Pāḷi Stem: *sara* (arrow)

Case	Singular	Plural
<i>Karaṇa</i> (Ins. [Ablative of Instrument] – by, with, through)	<i>sara</i> + <i>ena</i> = <i>sarena</i>	<i>sara</i> + <i>ebhi</i> = <i>sarebhi</i> <i>sara</i> + <i>ehi</i> = <i>sarehi</i>

Example:

<i>Bhūpālo</i>	<u><i>sarena</i></u>	<i>sakuṇaṃ</i>	<i>vijjhati.</i>
<i>Paṭ, Ek</i>	<i>Kar, Ek</i>	<i>Dut, Ek</i>	<i>K, Ek</i>
the king	with arrow	a/the bird	shoots

The king shoots a/the bird with the arrow .

Catutthī (Dative - to, for Someone)

Pāḷi Stem: *nara* (man)

Case	Singular	Plural
<i>Catutthī</i> (Dat. – to, for Someone)	<i>nara</i> + <i>āya</i> = <i>narāya</i> <i>nara</i> + <i>assa</i> = <i>narassa</i>	<i>nara</i> + <i>ānaṃ</i> = <i>narānaṃ</i>

Example:

Ācariyo *narāya/narassa* *khaggaṃ* *dadāti.*
Paṭ, Ek *Cat, Ek* *Dut, Ek* *K, Ek*
the teacher | to man | a/the sword | gives

The teacher gives a/the sword to the man

1.5 Ablative of Separation/Origin Case (from) *Pañcamī*

托格 / 从格 / 夺格

Ablative of Separation Case (from) *Pañcamī*

托格/从格/夺格阳性名词的曲用

- The case ending *-ā*, *-mhā* or *-smā* is added to the stem to form the **Ablative of Separation Case singular**
 - *-mhā* or *-smā* are used more commonly
- The case ending *-ebhi* or *-ehi* is added to form the **Ablative of Separation Case plural**
- A noun thus inflected expressed the idea
“**from**”: **from** whom, **from** where, **from** what
- Usually denoted as “**Abl.**”

Ablative of Separation Case (from) *Pañcamī*

Stem	Singular	Plural
<i>nara</i> (man)	$nara + \bar{a} = nar\bar{a}$ $nara + mh\bar{a} = naramh\bar{a}$ $nara + sm\bar{a} = nara sm\bar{a}$ (from the man)	$nara + ebhi = narebhi$ $nara + ehi = narehi$ (from the men)
<i>dhīvara</i> (fisherman)	$dhīvara + \bar{a} = dhīvar\bar{a}$ $dhīvara + mh\bar{a} = dhīvaramh\bar{a}$ $dhīvara + sm\bar{a} = dhīvara sm\bar{a}$ (from the fisherman)	$dhīvara + ebhi =$ $dhīvar ebhi$ $dhīvara + ehi =$ $dhīvar ehi$ (from the fishermen)

Ablative of Separation Case (from) *Pañcamī*

Stem	Singular	Plural
<i>upāsaka</i> (layman)	<i>upāsaka</i> + <i>ā</i> = <i>upāsakā</i> <i>upāsaka</i> + <i>mhā</i> = <i>upāsakamhā</i> <i>upāsaka</i> + <i>smā</i> = <i>upāsakas mā</i> (from the layman)	<i>upāsaka</i> + <i>ebhi</i> = <i>upāsakebhi</i> <i>upāsaka</i> + <i>ehi</i> = <i>upāsakehi</i> (from the laymen)
<i>dāraka</i> (child / boy)	<i>dāraka</i> + <i>ā</i> = <i>dārakā</i> <i>dāraka</i> + <i>mhā</i> = <i>dārakamhā</i> <i>dāraka</i> + <i>smā</i> = <i>dārakas mā</i> (from the child/boy)	<i>dāraka</i> + <i>ebhi</i> = <i>dārakebhi</i> <i>dāraka</i> + <i>ehi</i> = <i>dārakehi</i> (from the children/boys)

Sentence Construction (*vākyā*)

Ablative of Separation *Pañcamī*

Singular

Dārako *rukkhā/rukksamhā/rukksasmā* *patati.*

Paṭ, Ek

the child |

Pañ, Ek

from the tree |

K, Ek

falls

The child falls from the tree.

Plural

Dārakā *ruk khehi/ruk khebhi* *patanti.*

Paṭ, Ba

the children |

Pañ, Ba

from the trees |

K, Ba

fall

The children fall from the trees.

Ablative of Separation *Pañcamī*

Singular

Yācako narā/naramhā/narasmā bhattam yācati.

Paṭ, Ek

Pañ, Ek

Dut, Ek

K, Ek

the beggar |

from the man |

rice |

begs

The beggar begs (for) rice from the man.

Plural

*Yācakā narehi/narebhi bhattam yācanti.

Paṭ, Ba

Pañ, Ba

Dut, Ek

K, Ba

the beggars |

from the men |

rice |

beg

The beggars beg (for) rice from the men.

Note: *Pañcamī* and *Tatīyā* Plural

- The declension of Ablative of Separation Case (**from**) *Pañcamī* plural: add *-ebhi* or *-ehi*
- The declension of Ablative of Agent (**by, with, through**) *Tatīyā* plural: add *-ebhi* or *-ehi*
- Both are the **SAME!!**

Yācakā narehi/narebhi bhattam yācanti.

Can mean both:

a. Pañcamī: The beggars beg (for) rice from the men.

b. Tatīyā: The beggars beg (for) rice with the men.

Note: *Pañcamī* and *Tatiyā* Plural

** For ambiguous statements, “*saddhiṃ*” is added to differentiate the *Tatiyā* case from the *Pañcamī* case:

a. *Tatiyā*: Yācakā narehi/narebhi *saddhiṃ* bhattaṃ yācanti.

→ The beggars beg (for) rice with the men.

b. *Pañcamī*: Yācakā narehi/narebhi bhattaṃ yācanti.

→ The beggars beg (for) rice from the men.

Translate into English

Corā pāsādā/pāsādamhā/pāsādasmā pabbataṃ dhāvanti

Paṭ, Ba

Pañ, Ek

Dut, Ek

K, Ba

the thieves | from the palace | the mountain | run

The thieves run from the palace to the mountain.

Devo saggā/saggamhā/saggasmā vihāraṃ otarati.

Paṭ, Ek

Pañ, Ek

Dut, Ek

K, Ek

the deity | from the heaven | the monastery | descends

The deity descends from the heaven to the monastery.

Translate into English

Vāṇijā dhīvarehi brāhmāṇānaṃ macche gaṇhanti .

Paṭ, Ba

Pañ, Ba

Cat, Ba

Dut, Ba

K, Ba

the

from

for

the

take

merchants | fishermen | brahmins |

fishes |

The merchants take the fishes from the fishermen for the brahmins.

Bhūpālo amaccehi saddhiṃ gāmamhā dīpaṃ gacchati.

Paṭ, Ek

Tat, Ba

Pañ, Ek

Dut, Ek

K, Ek

the king |

with ministers | from village |

island | goes

The king goes from the village to the island with (his) ministers.

English Grammar Note: Fish

Fish

- Singular: Fish
- Plural: Fish
 - many fish of the same species
- Plural: Fishes
 - many fishes of different species
- Even though “fish” is the correct plural form for many fish of the same species, for the avoidance of doubt, “fishes” is used to denote the plural form of fish for this course.

Translate into *Pāḷi*

The farmer takes the ox from the merchants.

<i>Paṭ, Ek</i>	<i>K, Ek</i>	<i>Dut, Ek</i>	<i>Pañ, Ba</i>
<i>Kassako</i>	<i>gaṇhāti</i>	<i>gonam</i>	<i>vāṇijehi/vāṇijebhi</i>

Kassako vāṇijehi/vāṇijebhi gonam gaṇhāti.

The hunters bring deers from the island for the doctor.

<i>Paṭ, Ba</i>	<i>K, Ba</i>	<i>Dut, Ba</i>	<i>Pañ, Ek</i>	<i>Cat, Ek</i>
<i>Luddakā</i>	<i>āharanti</i>	<i>mige</i>	<i>dīpā/ dīpamhā/</i> <i>dīpasmā</i>	<i> vejjāya /</i> <i>vejjassa</i>

*Luddakā vejjāya/vejjassa dīpā/dīpamhā/dīpasmā
mige āharanti.*